

26.4B. SEE REFERENCES.

Misattributed Musical Works

When applying the option in LCRI 21.4C1 to make a name-uniform title reference from the erroneously or fictitiously attributed musical work in place of the added entry for the erroneously or fictitiously attributed composer alone, construct the reference in the form that the uniform title would have if the work were in fact by the attributed composer.

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100 1# $a Cannabich, Christian, $d 1731-1798. $t
      Concertos, $m violin, string orchestra, $r
      B♭ major
400 1# $a Haydn, Joseph, $d 1732-1809. $t Concertos,
      $m violin, string orchestra, $n H. VIIa, 2,
      $r B♭ major
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When appropriate, make additional name-title references from the heading for the attributed composer and other titles under which the work has been published as a work of the attributed composer.

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100 1# $a Mozart, Leopold, $d 1719-1787. $t Cassation,
      $m orchestra, $r C major. $k Selections
400 1# $a Haydn, Joseph, $d 1732-1809. $t
      Berchtolsgadener Sinfonie
400 1# $a Haydn, Joseph, $d 1732-1809. $t Toy symphony
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Treaties, Etc.

1) *Form of references.* In general, construct a reference in the same form in which it would be constructed if chosen as the main entry heading.

a) *All treaties, etc.* (except agreements falling under 21.35B1, categories c) and d), and 21.35D)

Refer from

(1) *Different names or variants of the name*¹

¹Distinguish between the name of a treaty, etc., and a bibliographic title, including subtitle, that may include the name of the treaty, etc. (The latter is traced as a title added entry on the bibliographic record.)

- 130 #0 \$a Berne Convention for the Protection of
Literary and Artistic Works \$d (1971)
(An agreement between numerous governments)
- 430 #0 \$a International Convention Further Revising
the Berne Convention for the Protection of
Literary and Artistic Works of September 9,
1886 \$d (1971)
- 430 #0 \$a Convention de Berne pour la protection des
oeuvres littéraires et artistiques \$d (1971)
- 110 1# \$a Germany. \$t Treaties, etc. \$g Soviet Union,
‡\$ 1939 Aug. 23
(An agreement between two governments)
- 430 #0 \$a Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact \$d (1939)
- 430 #0 \$a Pakt Molotova-Ribbentropa \$d (1939)
- 430 #0 \$a Hitler-Stalin Pact \$d (1939)
- 110 1\$ #a France. \$t Treaties, etc. \$d 1718 Apr. 21
*(An agreement between the Holy Roman Empire, France, and
the United Provinces of Netherlands)*
- 430 #0 \$a Convention Between the Emperor, France, and
the Netherlands for the Reciprocal Return of
Deserters \$d (1718)

(2) *Inverted form.* Refer from the inverted form of the name in English, if a treaty, etc., has become known by the locale where it was signed, etc., or if several related treaties, etc., have become known by the name of a locale. If a treaty, etc., has become known by several names (e.g., Treaty of ...; Peace of ...) generally make only a single inverted reference, choosing the name under which it is established, or, if entered under a signatory, the form under which it is likely best known.

- 130 #0 \$a Treaty of Bucharest \$d (1913)
(An agreement between four governments)
- 430 #0 \$a Bucharest, Treaty of \$d (1913)
- 110 1# \$a Great Britain. \$t Treaties, etc. \$g United
States, \$d 1814 Dec. 24
(An agreement between two governments)
- 430 #0 \$a Ghent, Treaty of \$d (1814)
- 130 #0 \$a Treaty of Utrecht \$d (1713)
(Collective name for several treaties)
- 430 #0 \$a Utrecht, Treaty of \$d (1713)

(3) *AACR1 form of the heading for a treaty, etc., that was signed during the*

years 1967-1980 and originally established within that period (linking reference)²
In general, follow the provisions of LCRI 26 Linking references 1).

²No linking reference is made from the heading of a treaty, etc., that was originally established under the ALA rules (as generally no one-to-one relationship exists between an ALA heading and an AACR heading) including those for treaties signed before 1967 but cataloged during the years 1967-1980, which the Library of Congress continued to catalog under the ALA rules (see *Cataloging Service*, bulletin 80 (April 1967)). The reference is not made because

1) Under the ALA rules (ALA 88) single treaties were entered under the party named first in the chief source, with the form subheading "Treaties, etc.," followed by the inclusive dates of administration and the name of the executive incumbent in the year of signing. (For instance, if the Treaty of Portsmouth, signed in 1905, were presented in the publication as a treaty between Japan and Russia, the main entry heading for the bibliographic record would be in the form "Japan. Treaties, etc., 1867-1912 (Mutsuhito)," with an added entry in the form "Russia. Treaties, etc., 1894-1917 (Nicholas II)." If the publication presented the treaty as one between Russia and Japan, the main and added entry headings were reversed.) Therefore, treaties were identified by groups, not individually. A single name authority record was prepared for all treaties of a government signed during a specific period, and all bibliographic records, related or unrelated, of such a period had identical headings, if the publications presented the signatory as the participant named first.

To complicate matters further, for certain governments, such as those of the British dominions, the subheading was followed only by the year of signature.

2) Under the ALA rule for multilateral treaties (88B), a treaty that was the product of an international conference was entered under the name of the conference, or if the conference was unnamed, under the body holding the meeting. (A simple see also reference to show the relationship is now made instead. See LCRI 26.4C.)

3) Under the ALA rules for multilateral treaties, a treaty between member countries within an international intergovernmental body was entered under the name of the body. (A simple see also reference is now made instead. See LCRI 26.4C.)

It is also helpful to remember that under the AACR1 rules a peace treaty, regardless of the number of signatories, was entered under the name by which it is known (AACR1, 25A2).

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110 1# \$a Pakistan. \$t Treaties, etc. \$g United States, \$d 1972 June 15
410 1# \$w nnaa \$a United States. \$t Treaties, etc. \$g Pakistan, \$d June 15, 1972³

130 #0 \$a Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works \$d (1971)
430 #0 \$w nnaa \$a Berne convention for the protection of literary and artistic works. \$k Revision, 1971

Note: Additional access by subject heading under ALA rules. Under the ALA rules an additional access point was given for a treaty, etc., that is commonly known by the locale where it was signed, etc. This access was a subject access and was given in the form of the name of the locale, followed by the phrase *Treaty of*, and the year of signing, etc. (This practice was continued in LC until the adoption of AACR2.) It is therefore necessary to distinguish between a valid inverted reference and that of a subject heading that was assigned in addition. Such a subject heading does not constitute a pre-AACR2 form of heading and should not be traced as such. Instead give a note: Prior to AACR2 represented also by the subject heading: ... Cancel such a heading still located in the subject headings file at the time of establishing the heading in the names file.

110 1# \$a Japan. \$t Treaties, etc. \$g Russia, \$d 1905 Sept. 5
667 ## \$a Prior to AACR2 represented also by the subject heading: Portsmouth, Treaty of, 1905

Similarly, during the period of application of the ALA rules to treaties, etc., a subject heading was also assigned to a treaty, etc., that is popularly known by the name of the negotiator(s), signer(s), etc. As above, document this information by adding an appropriate note.

110 1# \$a Mexico. \$t Treaties, etc. \$g United States, \$d 1853 Dec. 30
667 ## \$a Prior to AACR 2 represented also by the subject heading: Gadsden treaty, 1853

b) *Treaties, etc. between two or three governments* (21.35A1, 25.16B1). Refer from the name(s) of the government(s) not chosen as the main entry heading, followed by the uniform title *Treaties, etc.*, and the date (year month day).

110 1# \$a Great Britain. \$t Treaties, etc. \$g United

³When searching the database for the pre-AACR2 heading, other editions, etc., it is useful to bear in mind that previous to AACR2 "Treaties, etc." constituted a subheading, not a uniform title.

- States, \$d 1814 Dec. 24
(An agreement between two governments)
 410 1# \$a United States. \$t Treaties, etc. \$g Great Britain, \$d 1814 Dec. 24
- 110 1# \$a France. \$t Treaties, etc. \$d 1718 Apr. 21
(An agreement between three governments)
 410 1# \$a Holy Roman Empire. \$t Treaties, etc. \$d 1718 Apr. 21
 410 1# \$a United Provinces of the Netherlands. \$t Treaties, etc. \$d 1718 Apr. 21

c) *Treaties, etc. between four or more governments* (21.35A2, 25.16B2). Refer from the name of the government, followed by the uniform title *Treaties, etc.*, and the date (year month day) in the following cases:

- (1) home government (i.e., the government of the cataloging agency) if it is a signatory
- (2) government publishing the text of the treaty, if it is a signatory
- (3) government named first in the chief source of information if it is neither the home government nor the publishing government, but is a signatory.

- 130 #0 \$a Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Professional Equipment \$d (1961)
(Ca. fifty signatories)
 410 1# \$a United States. \$t Treaties, etc. \$d 1961 June 8
(Signatory + home government + government publishing an edition of the text in the Library's collections)
 410 1# \$a Great Britain. \$t Treaties, etc. \$d 1961 June 8
(Signatory + government publishing an edition of the text in the Library's collections)
 410 1# \$a Ireland. \$t Treaties, etc. \$d 1961 June 8
(Signatory + government publishing an edition of the text in the Library's collections)

Refer from the original signatories, followed by the uniform title *Treaties, etc.*, and the date (year month day) when the treaty, etc., was originally a bilateral or trilateral one but to which other countries acceded either at the time of signing or at a later date.

- 130 #0 \$a Treaty of Paris \$d (1763)

(Signatories: France, Spain, and Great Britain; acceded to by Portugal at the time of signing)

410 1# \$a France. \$t Treaties, etc. \$d 1763 Feb. 10

410 1# \$a Great Britain. \$t Treaties, etc. \$d 1763
Feb. 10

410 1# \$a Spain. \$t Treaties, etc. \$d 1763 Feb. 10

130 #0 \$a Anti-Comintern Pact \$d (1936)

(Signatories: Germany and Japan; subscribed to by Italy in 1937 and by several other countries before and during WWII)

410 1# \$a Germany. \$t Treaties, etc. \$g Japan, \$d 1936
Nov. 25

410 1# \$a Japan. \$t Treaties, etc. \$g Germany, \$d 1936
Nov. 25

d) *Agreements contracted by international intergovernmental bodies* (21.35B1)⁴.
For categories 1) and 2), footnote 4, i.e., for agreements, etc., between parties all of which are empowered to make treaties, etc., follow guidelines in b) and c) above and construct the references accordingly.

110 1# \$a International Development Association. \$t
Treaties, etc. \$g Kenya, \$d 1980 Mar. 12

410 1# \$a Kenya. \$t Treaties, etc. \$g International
Development Association, \$d 1980 Mar. 12

110 1# \$a United Nations. \$t Treaties, etc. \$g World
Intellectual Property Organization, \$d 1975
Jan. 21

410 1# \$a World Intellectual Property Organization. \$t
Treaties, etc. \$g United Nations, \$d 1975
Jan. 21

When the uniform title *Treaties, etc.*, is inappropriate (i.e., when one of the signatories is a government below the national level, or is a corporate body other than a national government, or is a corporate body other than an international intergovernmental body (see categories 3) and 4), footnote 4,)) make added entries instead of references. Do not add a uniform title.

⁴An agreement, etc., of an international intergovernmental body can be contracted between the body and

- 1) other international intergovernmental bodies, *or*
- 2) national governments, *or*
- 3) jurisdictions other than national governments, *or*
- 4) other corporate bodies.

e) *Other agreements involving jurisdictions, and agreements between a government at any level, other than international intergovernmental bodies, and a non-governmental corporate body.* Make added entries instead of references in these cases. See 21.35D and 21.6C.

f) *Collections of treaties, etc.*⁵

(1) *Collections of treaties, etc., contracted between two parties.* For each of the categories a)-e) listed above (covering single treaties, etc.), a separate authority record is made for each treaty, etc., for the purpose of tracing references from the variant forms of the uniform title. However, in the case of collections of treaties, etc., contracted between two parties, a single authority record serves to cover all collections between the two given parties and is made only for the purpose of referring from the party not chosen as the main entry heading, followed by the uniform title *Treaties, etc.*, and the name of the party chosen as the main entry heading. (Each bibliographic title of the collection is traced as a title added entry on the appropriate bibliographic record, not on the name authority record.)

110 1# \$a Great Britain. \$t Treaties, etc. \$g United
States
410 1# \$a United States. \$t Treaties, etc. \$g Great
Britain

(2) *Collections of treaties, etc. contracted between one party and two or more other parties.* Generally, no authority record is necessary. (The bibliographic title of each collection is given as a title added entry on the appropriate bibliographic record.)

⁵Excluded from consideration are serials and monographic series. For these the heading is constructed according to LCRI 25.5B. *PCC practice*: For series the appropriate references are traced on the series authority record.

110 1# \$a Australia. \$t Treaties, etc. (Australian treaty
series)